

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

MAJID AL-HAIDER,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
MICHAEL MUKASEY, et al.,  
Defendants

Case No. C07-592MJP

ORDER GRANTING  
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR  
ATTORNEYS' FEES AND  
COSTS

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff's motion for attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA"), 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d). (Dkt. No. 13.) After reviewing the motion, Defendants' response (Dkt. No. 14), Plaintiff's reply (Dkt. No. 15), and all papers submitted in support thereof, the Court GRANTS Plaintiff's motion.

## Background

Plaintiff Majid Al-Haider was born in Iraq and has been a Legal Permanent Resident since July 8, 1997. On September 27, 2004, Mr. Al-Haider filed an application for naturalization. (Dkt. No. 7-2, Ex. B.) On April 6, 2005, the United States Citizen and Immigration Services (“USCIS”) interviewed Mr. Al-Haider and Mr. Al-Haider passed the English language, U.S. history, and government tests. (*Id.*, Ex. C.) As of March 2, 2007, when he filed his complaint, USCIS had not issued a decision on his naturalization application.

Mr. Al-Haider's claims were presented with fourteen other plaintiffs in an amended Complaint for Naturalization, Declaratory Relief and Mandamus filed by Hassan Shamdeen, Case No. C07-164MJP, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1447(b). The Amended Complaint requested the

## ORDER — 1

1 following relief:

2 Plaintiffs request that the Court grant their naturalization applications, give them their  
3 oaths of citizenship and order Defendant CIS to prepare and provide certificates of  
4 naturalization. In the alternative, Plaintiffs request that the Court remand the cases  
to CIS with instructions that the applications be adjudicated within 30 days of the  
order.

5 (Dkt. No. 1 at 3.) In a later section of the complaint entitled “Request for Relief,” Plaintiffs ask  
6 the Court to, among other things:

7 Grant the applications of plaintiffs, and give the plaintiffs their oath of citizenship, or,  
8 in the alternative, order Defendant CIS to administer oaths of citizenship to plaintiffs  
within 10 days of the order.

9 (Dkt. No. 1 at 15.) On Defendants’ motion, the Court severed plaintiffs’ claims and created  
10 fifteen discrete cases.

11 Mr. Al-Haider was assigned Case No. C07-592MJP. On April 25, 2007, the Court  
12 ordered Defendants to show cause why the Court should not grant Mr. Al-Haider’s application  
13 for naturalization. (Dkt. No. 2.) Defendants responded to the order with a motion to remand.  
14 (Dkt. No. 4.) In that motion, the Government argued that the Court should remand the matter to  
15 USCIS for adjudication of the application within thirty days because the FBI recently completed  
16 its “name check” of Mr. Al-Haider. On July 24, the Court issued an order in which it concluded  
17 that it has jurisdiction over this matter, and over Plaintiff’s objection, granted the Government’s  
18 motion to remand with instructions to adjudicate Mr. Al-Haider’s application within thirty days.  
19 (Dkt. No. 10.) On August 9, USCIS issued the oath and certificate of citizenship to Mr. Al-  
20 Haider. (See Dkt. No. 12.)

21 Plaintiff now brings this motion for attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to the EAJA.

22 **Analysis**

23 Under the EAJA, a litigant who has brought a civil suit against the United States is entitled  
24 to attorney’s fees and costs if: (1) he is the prevailing party in the matter; (2) the government fails  
25 to show that its position was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award  
26 unjust; and (3) the requested fees and costs are reasonable. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A).

27 ORDER — 2

1 Additionally, the application for fees must be filed within 30 days of a final judgment. Defendants  
 2 do not challenge Plaintiff's motion as untimely.

3 **I. Prevailing Party**

4 Two factors define "prevailing party" under the EAJA. Carbonell v. INS, 429 F.3d 894,  
 5 898 (9th Cir. 2005). Plaintiff's action must have resulted in a "material alteration" in the parties'  
 6 legal relationship and that alteration must have been "judicially sanctioned." Id. A "material  
 7 alteration" means "the defendants were required to do something directly benefitting the plaintiff  
 8 that they otherwise would not have had to do." Id. at 900. "A party need not succeed on every  
 9 claim in order to prevail. Rather, a plaintiff prevails if he has succeeded on any significant issue in  
 10 litigation which achieved some of the benefit [he] sought in bringing suit." Id. at 901 n.5 (internal  
 11 citations and quotation marks omitted). Mr. Al-Haider sought the following relief in his  
 12 complaint: (1) that the Court grant his naturalization application; or (2) that the Court order  
 13 USCIS to adjudicate his application and administer an oath of citizenship. The Court did not  
 14 award either of those forms of relief. But alternatively, Mr. Al-Haider requested that the Court  
 15 "remand the case[] to [US]CIS with instructions that the applications be adjudicated within 30  
 16 days of the Order." (Am. Compl. at 3.) The Court did remand with instructions to adjudicate  
 17 within thirty days and Mr. Al-Haider was quickly naturalized. Mr. Al-Haider thus achieved a  
 18 material alteration in his legal relationship with Defendants when his application was finally  
 19 adjudicated.<sup>1</sup> See Al-Ghanem v. Gonzales, 2:06-CV-320TS, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8900, at \*6-  
 20 7 (D. Utah Feb. 7, 2007).

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23 <sup>1</sup> The Government suggests that Mr. Al-Haider is not a prevailing party because he  
 24 opposed the Government's efforts to remand this matter back to USCIS. But the Court's decision  
 25 to remand over Plaintiff's objection does not strip his of prevailing party status. See Al-Ghanem v.  
Gonzales, 2:06-CV-320TS, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8900, at \*6-7 (D. Utah Feb. 7, 2007) ("The  
 26 Court looks to the substance of the litigation to determine whether an applicant has substantially  
 27 prevailed in its position, and not merely the technical disposition of the case or motion.") (quoting  
Kopunec v. Nelson, 801 F.2d 1226, 1229 (10th Cir. 1986)). Mr. Al-Haider is still a prevailing party,  
 even though the Government adopted his litigation position during the litigation.

1       The material alteration in the relationship between the parties must also be stamped with  
 2 some “judicial imprimatur.” Carbonell, 429 F.3d at 901. Relief achieved through a voluntary  
 3 change that was simply prompted by the lawsuit does not convey prevailing party status on the  
 4 plaintiff. See Buckhannon Bd. & Care Home v. W. Va. Dep’t of Health & Human Res., 532 U.S.  
 5 598, 605 (U.S. 2001) (rejecting the “catalyst theory” on the ground that it lacks the critical factor  
 6 of “judicial sanction”). Here, USCIS did not voluntarily adjudicate Mr. Al-Haider’s application,  
 7 but was compelled to do so by the Court. When Mr. Al-Haider brought this action under §  
 8 1447(b), the Court assumed exclusive jurisdiction and had two options for disposition of the  
 9 matter: (1) to determine the matter on the merits; or (2) to remand the matter, with appropriate  
 10 instructions, to USCIS to determine the matter. 8 U.S.C. § 1447(b); United States v. Hovsepian,  
 11 359 F.3d 1144, 1161 (9th Cir. 2004). On July 24, 2007, the Court remanded Mr. Al-Haider’s  
 12 case to USCIS with explicit instructions to adjudicate the application and reserved the right to re-  
 13 establish jurisdiction if Defendants failed to comply with its order. (Dkt. No. 9.) Compare Chebli  
 14 v. Chertoff, 07-CV-10750, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7839 (E.D. Mich. Feb 4, 2008) (denying  
 15 EAJA fees in § 1447(b) case where parties privately settled matter before Court held  
 16 naturalization hearing). USCIS acted on Mr. Al-Haider’s application at the direction of the Court  
 17 and would have violated a court order if it had not done so.

18       Mr. Al-Haider’s success on the merits does not rely solely on the fact that USCIS  
 19 ultimately granted his application for naturalization; instead, his success stems from the fact that  
 20 USCIS adjudicated his naturalization application at all. Section 1447(b) is “a statutory check on  
 21 what could otherwise amount to an infinite amount of time available to the government in which  
 22 to render a decision on the application.” Alghamdi v. Ridge, No. 3:05cv344-RS, 2006 U.S. Dist.  
 23 LEXIS 68498, \*16 (N.D. Fla. Sep. 25, 2006). The Ninth Circuit has found that “[a] central  
 24 purpose of [§ 1447(b)] was to reduce the waiting time for naturalization applicants.” Hovsepian,  
 25 359 F.3d at 1163 (citing H.R. Rep. No. 101-187, at 8 (1989); 135 Cong. Rec. H4539-02, H4542  
 26 (1989) (statement of Rep. Morrison)). At the time he filed his complaint, Mr. Al-Haider had been  
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1 waiting for almost two years for the Government to issue a decision on his naturalization  
2 application. Mr. Al-Haider's action put an end to the delay in processing his application and  
3 forced USCIS to make a determination on his immigration status. USCIS's discretion in deciding  
4 whether to grant or deny Mr. Al-Haider's application does not transform the adjudication of that  
5 application into a voluntary act. See Alghamdi, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 68498, at \*17 ("Whether  
6 USCIS ultimately grants or denies the application are [sic] irrelevant for determining whether a  
7 plaintiff has succeeded on the merits of an action based on § 1447(b). The sole purpose of §  
8 1447(b) is to provide the applicant with a decision on the application where a decision has been  
9 withheld for an unreasonable amount of time."). Mr. Al-Haider is the prevailing party in this  
10 action. See id. at \*39 (finding plaintiff prevailing party where court determined that application  
11 had been wrongfully delayed, scheduled hearing, issued remand order while retaining jurisdiction,  
12 and where agency then naturalized plaintiff).

13 **II. Substantially Justified**

14 A litigant may not recover fees under the EAJA if the government shows that its litigating  
15 position and "the action or failure to act by the agency upon which the civil action is based" were  
16 substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d);  
17 see also United States v. Real Prop. at 2659 Roundhill Drive, 283 F.3d 1146, 1151 n.7 (9th Cir.  
18 2002) ("The EAJA defines the 'position of the United States' as not only its litigation position in  
19 the civil action, but also the government's action upon which the civil suit is based."). "Congress  
20 enacted the EAJA to ensure that individuals and organizations would not be deterred by the  
21 expense of unjustified governmental opposition from vindicating their fundamental rights in civil  
22 actions and in administrative proceedings." Abela v. Gustafson, 888 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir.  
23 1989) (emphasis added). "[W]hen analyzing whether the Government was substantially justified in  
24 a particular case, courts should consider the Government's litigating position as a whole."  
25 Comm'r v. Jean, 496 U.S. 154, 161-62 (1990). The Government bears the burden of showing  
26 that its position was substantially justified. Real Prop., 283 F.3d at 1151 n.7.

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1       The government's litigation position rested on a single argument – that remand was  
2 appropriate because USCIS is better equipped to adjudicate a naturalization petition. To find that  
3 the government's litigation position was substantially justified, the Court must determine that the  
4 arguments had "a reasonable basis in law and fact." Abela, 888 F.2d at 1264. Defendants'  
5 argument that USCIS is better equipped to assess the merits of a naturalization application is  
6 reasonable.

7       In its briefing, the Government does not even attempt to argue that its pre-litigation  
8 conduct was substantially justified. The Government's failure to timely act on Mr. Al-Haider's  
9 underlying application was not reasonable. Mr. Al-Haider brought this action because USCIS had  
10 failed to adjudicate his naturalization petition even though he had completed his citizenship  
11 interview almost two years earlier. Although no statutory time limit governs the adjudication of  
12 naturalization applications, agencies are required to conclude matters presented to them within a  
13 "reasonable time." See 5 U.S.C. § 555(b). Further, the applicable regulations state that "[a]  
14 decision to grant or deny the application shall be made at the time of the initial examination or  
15 within 120-days after the date of the initial examination of the applicant for naturalization[.]" 8  
16 C.F.R. 335.3(a). Twenty-three months is not a reasonable amount of time to wait for the agency  
17 to adjudicate the application. Compare Smirnov v. Chertoff, No. 06-10563-RWZ, 2007 U.S. Dist.  
18 LEXIS 9598 (D. Mass. Jan. 18, 2007) (two year delay unreasonable) with Simonovskaya v.  
19 Chertoff, 06-11745-RWZ, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5446, at \*6 (D. Mass. Jan. 26, 2007) (one day  
20 delay not unreasonable).

21       In other similar cases before this Court, the Government has argued that it could not  
22 adjudicate the naturalization application until the FBI completed all background checks. The  
23 Northern District of Florida found that the explanation "that background checks were necessary  
24 and had to be completed before the plaintiff could be naturalized... merely restates, in a  
25 conclusory manner, the necessity of completing the background check; it does not justify the  
26 delay." Alghamdi, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 68498 at \*43 (emphasis in original). The Alghamdi

1 court reasoned:

2 [W]hile a reasonable person would not dispute the necessity of conducting a  
 3 background check on an applicant for naturalization, a reasonable person would  
 4 require a satisfactory justification for a substantial delay in completing the background  
 5 check. Indeed, government agencies are required to conclude matters presented to  
 6 them within a “reasonable time.” See 5 U.S.C. § 555(b). Otherwise, an applicant for  
 7 naturalization remains in perpetual limbo and is by de facto, denied his citizenship, a  
 right that has been afforded by Congress to deserving individuals since the rise of the  
 American democracy. This is particularly true when Congress has enacted legislation  
 permitting the applicant to apply to federal district court if a decision is not rendered  
 on the application with 120 days of the completion of the examination under 8 U.S.C.  
 § 1447(b).

8 Alghamdi, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 68498 at \*42-43 (emphasis in original). The Government has  
 9 suggested in the other cases severed from this one that the underlying delay in processing the  
 10 applications is justified because the FBI does not have sufficient resources to complete the  
 11 millions of name check requests it has received since the events of 9/11 and in the interest of  
 12 national security, USCIS’s only recourse was to wait for the results of the name checks before  
 13 adjudicating the applications. Insufficient resources to do the job that Congress has charged the  
 14 agency with doing does not substantially justify the delay. See Berishev v. Chertoff, 486 F. Supp.  
 15 2d 202, 207 (D. Mass. 2007) (noting that the Government’s burden to show substantial  
 16 justification “cannot be borne by a general appeal to delays attributable to the FBI background  
 17 check process” because otherwise, “the 120-day statutory window framed by 8 U.S.C. § 1447(b)  
 18 would be of no effect”); Shalan v. Chertoff, No. 05-10980-RWZ, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 82795,  
 19 at \*6-7 (D. Mass. Nov. 14, 2006); but see Deng v. Chertoff, No. C 06-7697 SI, 2007 WL  
 20 2600732, \*1 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 10, 2007) (finding delay justified because of volume of security  
 21 checks conducted by agency). The Court does not find that USCIS’s delay in processing Mr. Al-  
 22 Haider’s naturalization application was substantially justified. And the Court does not find that  
 23 any special circumstances make the awarding of fees unjust.

24 **III. Reasonable Fees and Costs**

25 Plaintiff is entitled to a “reasonable” amount of fees. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(b). The EAJA  
 26 includes a statutory cap for attorneys’ fees, unless a special factor justifies a higher rate. 28

1 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(A). Because Mr. Al-Haider's primary attorney needed specialized  
2 immigration law skills to file the original complaint of fifteen plaintiffs, her efforts in originating  
3 the action justify a higher market rate. See Pirus v. Bowen, 869 F.2d 536, 540-42 (9th Cir. 1989).  
4 However, Defendants greatly multiplied the work on these cases by moving to sever the action  
5 into fifteen distinct cases. Because much of the work required in this matter was duplicated for  
6 the multiple plaintiffs, the Court finds it reasonable to award the statutory rate of fees to any  
7 hours spent modifying work product for related cases. Hours billed by other members of  
8 Plaintiff's legal team are to be compensated at the statutory rate. Further, Plaintiff is entitled to  
9 reasonable costs. Because the Court acknowledges Plaintiff's primary attorney's immigration law  
10 expertise, the Court disallows any consultation fee by an outside immigration expert.

11 **Conclusion**

12 The Court GRANTS the motion for attorneys' fees. Plaintiff is entitled to attorneys' fees  
13 at the market rate for time spent on any original work in preparing this action, and attorneys' fees  
14 at the statutory rate for time spent modifying original work for this action once the fifteen  
15 plaintiffs in the original complaint were severed into discrete cases. Plaintiff is also awarded  
16 reasonable costs. The parties are directed to submit a joint proposed order regarding costs and  
17 fees that accords with the Court's instructions and contains documentation of costs and time  
18 billed. The proposed order shall be submitted to the Court within twenty (20) days of this order.

19 The Clerk is directed to send a copy of this order to all counsel of record.

20 Dated: February 25, 2008.

21   
22 Marsha J. Pechman  
23 United States District Judge  
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